UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/937
6 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 12 JULY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his note dated 10 May 1994 and to inform him that the Government of Croatia resolves to respect fully the provisions of Security Council resolution 917 (1994).

94-32046 (E) 080894 08/08/94

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/49/299
S/1994/938
9 August 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 145 of the provisional agenda*
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 5 August 1994 from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a tripartite declaration issued by our three Governments on 5 August 1994 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 731 (1992) of 21 January 1992, 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 and 883 (1993) of 11 November 1993 by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 145 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hervé LADSOUS
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of France to the
United Nations

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY
Permanent Representative
of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland to
the United Nations

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
Permanent Representative
of the United States
of America to the
United Nations

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* A/49/150.

ANNEX

Declaration made on 5 August 1994 by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on the occasion of the seventh review of sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the Security Council in its resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992

The Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America are determined to bring to justice those responsible for the bombings of flights Pan Am 103 and UTA 772. The victims of these two atrocities and their families deserve no less.

It is now over two years since the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 731 (1992) of 21 January 1992 and 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992. In order to comply with those resolutions the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya must ensure the appearance of those charged with the bombing of Pan Am 103 for trial before the appropriate UK or US court, satisfy the French judicial authorities with respect to the bombing of UTA 772 and commit itself definitively to ceasing all forms of terrorist activity and all assistance to terrorist groups and demonstrate, by concrete actions, its renunciation of terrorism.

Today the Council conducted its seventh review of the sanctions regime imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by resolution 748 (1992) and concluded that Libya had not yet complied with its obligations, which are clear, unconditional and not negotiable. There was therefore no question of lifting or suspending the sanctions.

Despite professing willingness to cooperate with the French judicial authorities, the Libyan authorities have not responded satisfactorily to the requests for cooperation from the French investigating magistrate.

As regards the Lockerbie issue, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has made a number of proposals, all of which would fall far short of compliance with the resolutions. In particular, a trial in a third country, even one before an international tribunal or a so-called Scottish court, is unacceptable: suspects cannot be allowed to choose the venue of their trial. These Libyan proposals are nothing more than attempts to divert attention from their refusal to comply.

Our Governments note that the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has stated that it can accept the holding of the trial outside Libyan territory, provided that a just and fair trial can be guaranteed. The three Governments take this opportunity to emphasize once more that, in line with numerous assurances that have already been given, the two accused will receive a just and fair trial before a US or Scottish court.

Once the Secretary-General has reported to the Council that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has satisfied the French judicial authorities with respect to the bombing of UTA 772 and ensured the appearance before the appropriate UK or US

court of those charged with the bombing of Pan Am 103, we for our part will consider favourably the suspension of the sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in accordance with paragraph 16 of resolution 883 (1993) of 11 November 1993, pending the report on Libya's compliance with the remaining provisions of resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992), which the Secretary-General will produce within 90 days of the suspension. Our Governments recall that in the case of non-compliance the Security Council has resolved to terminate the suspension immediately.

There is no need for the current impasse to continue. The solution lies with the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. We reaffirm that we seek no more than compliance with the resolutions. Our Governments therefore call once again on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in its own interest and that of its people, to fulfil its obligations completely and without any further delay.

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/300
S/1994/939
5 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 38 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 5 August 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of Israel, Jordan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to enclose the text of the Washington Declaration, signed at Washington, D.C., on 25 July 1994, by the Governments of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and of the State of Israel, and witnessed by the United States of America (see annex).

As the cosponsors of the peace process launched at Madrid in October 1991 and of the signatories to the document, we would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under item 38 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ambassador Gad YAACOBI
Permanent Representative of
Israel to the United Nations

(Signed) Ambassador Adnan S. ABU ODEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

(Signed) Ambassador Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
Permanent Representative of
the United States to the
United Nations

(Signed) Ambassador Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of the
the Russian Federation to the
United Nations

* A/49/150.

ANNEX

Washington Declaration, signed at Washington, D.C., on 25 July 1994 by the Governments of Jordan and Israel and witnessed by the United States of America

A. After generations of hostility, blood and tears and in the wake of years of pain and wars, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin are determined to bring an end to bloodshed and sorrow. It is in this spirit that His Majesty King Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, met at Washington, D.C., today at the invitation of President William J. Clinton of the United States of America. This initiative of President William J. Clinton constitutes an historic landmark in the United States' untiring efforts in promoting peace and stability in the Middle East. The personal involvement of the President has made it possible to realize agreement on the content of this historic declaration. The signing of this declaration bears testimony to the President's vision and devotion to the cause of peace.

B. In their meeting, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin jointly reaffirmed the five underlying principles of their understanding on an agreed common agenda designed to reach the goal of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace between the Arab States and the Palestinians, with Israel.

1. Jordan and Israel aim at the achievement of just, lasting and comprehensive peace between Israel and its neighbours and at the conclusion of a treaty of peace between both countries.

2. The two countries will vigorously continue their negotiations to arrive at a state of peace, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) in all their aspects, and founded on freedom, equality and justice.

3. Israel respects the present special role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Muslim holy shrines in Jerusalem. When negotiations on the permanent status will take place, Israel will give high priority to the Jordanian historic role in these shrines. In addition, the two sides have agreed to act together to promote interfaith relations among the three monotheistic religions.

4. The two countries recognize their right and obligation to live in peace with each other as well as with all States within secure and recognized boundaries. The two States affirmed their respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area.

5. The two countries desire to develop good neighbourly relations of cooperation between them to ensure lasting security and to avoid threats and the use of force between them.

C. The long conflict between the two States is now coming to an end. In this spirit, the state of belligerency between Jordan and Israel has been terminated.

D. Following this declaration and in keeping with the agreed common agenda both countries will refrain from actions or activities by either side that may adversely affect the security of the other or may prejudice the final outcome of negotiations. Neither side will threaten the other by use of force, weapons or any other means against each other and both sides will thwart threats to security resulting from all kinds of terrorism.

E. His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin took note of the progress made in the bilateral negotiations within the Jordan-Israel track last week on the steps decided to implement the sub-agendas on borders, territorial matters, security, water, energy, environment and the Jordan Rift Valley.

In this framework, mindful of items of the agreed common agenda (borders and territorial matters) they noted that the boundary subcommission reached agreement in July 1994 in fulfilment of part of the role entrusted to it in the sub-agenda. They also noted that the subcommission for water, environment and energy agreed to recognize mutually, as a result of their negotiations, the rightful allocations of the two sides in Jordan River and Yarmouk River waters and to respect fully and comply with the negotiated rightful allocations, in accordance with agreed acceptable principles with mutually acceptable quality.

Similarly, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin expressed their deep satisfaction and pride in the work of the trilateral commission in its meeting held in Jordan on Wednesday, 20 July 1994, hosted by the Jordanian Prime Minister, Dr. Abdessalam al-Majali, and attended by Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. They voiced their pleasure at the association and commitment of the United States in this endeavour.

F. His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin believe that steps must be taken both to overcome psychological barriers and to break with the legacy of war. By working with optimism towards the dividends of peace for all the people in the region, Jordan and Israel are determined to shoulder their responsibilities towards the human dimension of peacemaking. They recognize imbalances and disparities are a root cause of extremism which thrives on poverty and unemployment and the degradation of human dignity. In this spirit His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin have today approved a series of steps to symbolize the new era which is now at hand:

1. Direct telephone links will be opened between Jordan and Israel.

2. The electricity grids of Jordan and Israel will be linked as part of a regional concept.

3. Two new border crossings will be opened between Jordan and Israel - one at the southern tip of Aqaba-Eilat and the other at a mutually agreed point in the north.

4. In principle free access will be given to third country tourists travelling between Jordan and Israel.

5. Negotiations will be accelerated on opening an international air corridor between both countries.

6. The police forces of Jordan and Israel will cooperate in combating crime, with emphasis on smuggling and particularly drug smuggling. The United States will be invited to participate in this joint endeavour.

7. Negotiations on economic matters will continue in order to prepare for future bilateral cooperation including the abolition of all economic boycotts.

All these steps are being implemented within the framework of regional infrastructural development plans and in conjunction with the Jordan-Israel bilaterals on boundaries, security, water and related issues and without prejudice to the final outcome of the negotiations on the items included in the agreed common agenda between Jordan and Israel.

G. His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin have agreed to meet periodically or whenever they feel necessary to review the progress of the negotiations and express their firm intention to shepherd and direct the process in its entirety.

H. In conclusion, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin wish to express once again their profound thanks and appreciation to President William J. Clinton and his Administration for their untiring efforts in furthering the cause of peace, justice and prosperity for all the peoples of the region. They wish to thank the President personally for his warm welcome and hospitality. In recognition of their appreciation to the President, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin have asked President William J. Clinton to sign this document as a witness and as a host to their meeting.

(Signed) His Majesty King HUSSEIN (Signed) Prime Minister Yitzhak RABIN

(Signed) President William J. CLINTON

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/940
6 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to invite your attention to the following in connection with the contents of Security Council document S/1994/915 of 1 August 1994.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has on numerous occasions denounced terrorism and terrorist attacks against innocent people.

It is in fact the Zionist regime which has continuously committed acts of terrorism in Lebanon including air strikes, kidnapping and assassinations. In the face of continued Israeli occupation of Southern Lebanon, the Lebanese resistance against aggression and occupation is a legitimate struggle recognized in the Charter of the United Nations to uphold the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Iran's moral support for Lebanese resistance stems from its principled position concerning the international opposition to continued Israeli acts of terrorism against innocent people of Lebanon and occupation of a part of their territory. One such act of State terrorism is Israeli bombardment of South Lebanon villages yesterday which killed 10 innocent civilians and injured dozens - an act which outraged the international community and deserves strong condemnation.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-32052 (E) 070894

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/941
8 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that you convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave situation resulting from the latest Israeli acts of aggression in southern Lebanon.

For more than 10 days, the Lebanese village of Yohmor has been under a siege imposed by the Israeli occupying forces. The civilian population has lived under very severe conditions, without water, food, electricity or medical supplies.

Furthermore, on 4 August 1994, the Israeli Air Force bombarded the village of Deir Zahrani, causing the death of 6 civilians (3 of whom were children), injuring 14 others and destroying buildings and property.

These Israeli actions against Lebanese civilians in their homes and villages and the latest devastating air bombardments represent a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of Lebanon and its territorial integrity, as well as a breach of the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. They are a threat to international peace and security and endanger the ongoing peace process in the Middle East.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be distributed urgently as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/942
8 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 1 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations has the honour, in response to Security Council resolution 917 (1994), paragraph 13, to provide the following information on measures taken by Austria in order to implement the obligations set out in paragraphs 2 to 11 of the above-mentioned resolution.

1. The Austrian Federal Government adopted a regulation pursuant to paragraph 4 of the Austrian law on the import, export and transit of war materials, prohibiting the export of war materials as well as civil weapons and ammunition to Haiti.

2. The obligations concerning restrictions of air traffic as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 917 (1994) are implemented by a notice to airmen of the Federal Ministry for Public Economy and Transport. Flights approved by the Committee established by resolution 841 (1993) are exempted from these restrictions.

3. All Austrian diplomatic and consular representations have ordered to deny entry visas to persons falling within paragraph 3 of resolution 917 (1994), specified in the list of the names of the persons referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 917 (1994).

4. The obligations concerning the freezing of Haitian funds and financial resources as set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 917 (1994) are implemented by a regulation of the Austrian National Bank pursuant to paragraph 33a of the Austrian Foreign Currency Act. By virtue of this regulation financial dispositions and transactions of persons specified in paragraph 3 of the regulation falling under the Foreign Currency Act require a special permission. Under this regulation a permission is granted provided that the purposes of resolutions 841 (1993) and 917 (1994) are not endangered. The regulation of the Austrian National Bank referred to above provides for a general exception concerning credits and transactions in connection with account charges or interest on Austrian accounts of persons specified in paragraph 3 of the regulation.

5. The obligations concerning the import and export of goods as set out in paragraphs 6 to 8 of resolution 917 (1994) are implemented by regulations of the Austrian Ministry of Trade pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 7, respectively, of the Austrian Foreign Trade Act. The export of commodities and goods destined to or originating from Haiti are subject to prior permission by the competent authority. Except under circumstances defined in resolution 917 (1994) which relate to supplies for medical purposes and in humanitarian circumstances, permission for such activities will not be granted.

6. The obligations concerning restrictions of maritime traffic as set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 917 (1994) are implemented by decrees of the maritime authority of the Austrian Ministry of Traffic addressing ships under Austrian flag.

7. The obligations set out in paragraph 11 of resolution 917 (1994) are covered by paragraphs 897 and 1447 of the Austrian Civil Code and, respectively, paragraph 2 of the Austrian Foreign Trade Act. By virtue of these provisions no claims in connection with the performance of a contract or a transaction affected by measures imposed by or pursuant to resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 917 (1994) are accepted.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/943
8 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a resolution adopted by an extraordinary meeting of a Supreme Islamic Council convened at Herat, Afghanistan, on 25 July 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. G. Ravan FARHADI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

SUPREME ISLAMIC COUNCIL

Convened at Herat, Afghanistan,
on Asad 3, 1373 Solar Hijra (25 July 1994)

Resolution

The Supreme Islamic Council of Afghanistan was convened at Herat from 20 to 25 July 1994, with the participation of Afghan personalities as follows:

From inside Afghanistan:	650 persons
From Europe, the United States of America and Canada:	101 persons
From other countries:	50 persons

The Supreme Islamic Council adopted the following resolution on 25 July 1994:

Article 1: Whereas the right of self-determination in the framework of Islamic law (Shariah) belongs to the people, it has been decided to convene a Loya Jirgah (Grand National Assembly) on 23 October 1994 inside Afghanistan to ratify a constitution and to elect the political leadership of the country, as well as to resolve the country's destiny-making matters.

The Commission for the Convening of the Loya Jirgah is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring the cooperation of all sides, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations towards the realization of the above objectives.

Article 2: The leaders of the nine jihadi parties do not enjoy the exclusive authority to decide on the country's destiny-making matters. This authority is owned by the representatives of the nation.

Article 3: With regard to the communists, militias and bandits, the order of Islamic law is clearly stipulated and will be enacted accordingly.

Article 4: Any Government forged against the will of the nation or made under the supervision of outsiders is rejected and condemned.

Article 5: The Council strongly condemns foreign interferences in the internal affairs of the country. Whereas Afghanistan and those involved in interferences in its internal affairs are members of the United Nations, the Supreme Islamic Council urges the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on the basis of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and of the constitutive agreement of the Organization of the Islamic

Conference, to act diligently towards putting an end to foreign interferences in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Article 6: Afghanistan is a distinct and indivisible country. Any separatist attempt or instigation based on ethnic, linguistic, sectarian (religious) and regionalistic action is to be rejected and condemned.

Article 7: Securing a cease-fire and opening the roads and highways are rightful demands of the Islamic nation of Afghanistan and of the Supreme Islamic Council.

Article 8: An Islamic army of 100,000 soldiers is to be formed for the purpose of establishing security and peace all over the country, opening roads and highways, crushing the plundering forces, defending the territorial integrity and repulsing any foreign aggression. The working out and the executive implementation of this decision has been assigned to the Military Commission.

Article 9: The Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations and all countries friendly to Afghanistan are requested to contribute actively in a way that is free from imposing any condition in the reconstruction of our devastated country.

Article 10: The Council considered the ample discussions by the political and military commissions on the question of the transfer of power during the preparation of the elections of the Loya Jirgah. The Council also considered the decision of the Shura-e Ahle-e Hall-o Aqd (December 1992) and the recent decision of the Supreme Council in the matter. The Council considered as well the declaration of the Head of State that he will not be a candidate for a term of office corresponding to the time of the preparation for the convening of the Loya Jirgah. The Council therefore decided that the Commission for the Convening of the Loya Jirgah (Komision-e Tadwir-e Loya Jirgah) will consult and seek the advice of all sides and parties involved in the matter and shall take the final decision in the matter.

Article 11: These decisions of the Supreme Islamic Council taken by the Governors, Commanders, Ulema, cultural and political personalities of the country, express the demands and will of the entire Muslim and mujahid nation of Afghanistan. Any opposition to it would be an opposition to the will of the nation, and of the Supreme Islamic Council and would be against the national interest of the country.

We, the members of this Council,

Express our firm commitment to resist resolutely any opposition to this national accord.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/944
8 August 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 8 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by my authorities to remind you of the position of France with respect to travel by members of the Rwandan Government or Administration in the zone in which the operation authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 929 (1994) of 22 June 1994 has been deployed.

The Rwandan authorities are by definition sovereign throughout the entire territory of Rwanda, in this zone as anywhere else in the country. In the humanitarian protected zone, we are, of course, prepared to facilitate their arrival. In order to ensure the best conditions possible for such travel, the Rwandan authorities may have recourse to the close protection of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and, if necessary, may be accompanied by representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In keeping with its mandate, Operation Turquoise is prepared to ensure overall security in the zone, thereby providing its support during such visits.

In this context, we believe that it is only to their advantage that such government missions travel to areas where Operation Turquoise has been deployed, and several administrators appointed by the Government of Kigali have already done so.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council by having this letter circulated as an official document of the Council.

(Signed) Hervé LADSOUS
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

94-32166 (E) 080894 080894 09/08/94

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1994/945
9 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF TUNISIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as representative of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, I have the honour to request that the attached special resolution of the Central Organ on the deployment of African troops in Rwanda with UNAMIR II, adopted by the Central Organ at its third ordinary session at ministerial level, held at Sousse, Tunisia, on 3 and 4 August 1994, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mokhtar CHAOUACHI
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Tunisia
to the United Nations
Representative of the current
Chairman of the Organization
of African Unity

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Special resolution of the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity on the deployment of African troops in Rwanda with UNAMIR II

The Third Ordinary Session of the Central Organ, meeting at ministerial level at Sousse, Tunisia, on 3 and 4 August 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Rwanda,

Gravely concerned at the continued humanitarian crisis in Rwanda,

Determined to ensure that Africa continues to make its contribution in concert with the international community towards overcoming this crisis, through, inter alia, the creation of a climate of confidence in the country,

Convinced that the speedy deployment of UNAMIR will make an important contribution towards the restoration of confidence, the early return of the refugees and in assisting the Government of Rwanda in the efforts at promoting national reconciliation,

Recalling the decisions on Rwanda taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirtieth ordinary session in Tunis, including, in particular, the expressed preparedness of African countries to contribute troops to UNAMIR II,

Also recalling that the following African countries have already pledged troops: Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe,

Further recalling the efforts made by the current Chairman and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to mobilize logistical support for the African troops,

1. Categorically reaffirms Africa's readiness to contribute troops to Rwanda within the context of UNAMIR II;

2. Expresses its profound regret and dismay at the very slow pace in the deployment of the African troops by the United Nations, owing to lack of logistical support;

3. Declares that in addition to the contingent of Ghana, which is already deployed in Rwanda, the States of Ethiopia, Nigeria and Tunisia (all members of the Central Organ) are ready to have their troops immediately deployed in Rwanda;

4. Requests, in this context, the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take immediate measures for the urgent deployment of at least the troops from Ethiopia, Nigeria and Tunisia, and in any case to enable these troops to be in Rwanda by 21 August 1994;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take all the necessary measures to deploy the other African troops as a matter of urgency and not later than 15 September 1994;

6. Launches an urgent appeal to the international community, especially to the developed countries, to provide logistical support to the United Nations in order to facilitate the aforementioned deployment of African troops;

7. Draws the attention of the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, as well as the international community at large, to the various implications that any further procrastination in the deployment of African troops will have with respect to the situation in Rwanda and, indeed, to any serious regional effort at contributing to peace and security within the framework of the United Nations;

8. Requests the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to follow closely the implementation of this resolution including coordination, as appropriate, with the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the issue.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/946
9 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GEORGIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon the instructions of my Government I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the statement made by the Georgian side of the Quadripartite Commission on Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons to Abkhazia, which is also addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter CHKHEIDZE
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: English and Russian]

Statement made on 5 August 1994 by the Georgian side of the Quadripartite Commission on Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons to Abkhazia

The Georgian side of the Quadripartite Commission on Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons to Abkhazia, established according to the quadripartite agreement signed in Moscow on 4 April 1994 (S/1994/397, annex II), declares:

The Quadripartite Commission cannot at present fulfil its humanitarian function - to assist the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons to Abkhazia. This has been caused in the main by the fact that the Abkhaz side has constantly raised issues lying beyond the competence of the Quadripartite Commission, and more lately by their constant failure to attend the sessions. All this is a deliberate attempt to procrastinate or to foil altogether the entire process of return of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes.

While the Georgian side is sorry to state that the efforts of the Russian side and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees have not yet convinced the Abkhaz side to come back to the negotiating table, it also urgently requests the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General to Georgia, Ambassador Edward Brunner, the representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the conflict zone, Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Boris Pastukhov, and the Chairman of the Quadripartite Commission, Mr. Taslimur Rahman, to do their utmost to persuade the Abkhaz side to continue their activity in the Quadripartite Commission in order to resolve as soon as possible the problems pertaining to the return of refugees and displaced persons to Abkhazia and thus considerably accelerate the entire process of comprehensive political settlement of the conflict.

Member of the Commission from the Georgian side:

(Signed) V. VASHAKIDZE

Alternative member of the Commission from the Georgian side

(Signed) T. SHARMANASHVILI

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/947
8 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with instructions I have received, I would request you to circulate, as a document of the Security Council, an appeal of Human Rights Watch/Helsinki to the leadership of the Republic of Armenia calling upon it to end the war against the Azerbaijani Republic (see annex).

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Appeal dated 6 August 1994 from Human Rights Watch/Helsinki to the leadership of the Republic of Armenia

Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, a division of Human Rights Watch the largest human rights organization in the United States of America, welcomes your forthcoming visit to the United States. We are impressed with the democratic progress your country has made despite the devastation of the 1988 earthquake, economic chaos and the blockade. We are deeply concerned, however, by Armenia's unacknowledged military participation in the war in Nagorny Karabakh, in which both ethnic Armenian and Azerbaijani forces regularly commit gross human rights violations. The participation of outside forces in the conflict, whether Russian mercenaries, Afghan mujahidin or Republic of Armenia military personnel, only serves to broaden the conflict and increase suffering.

The Armenian Government officially denies any military involvement in the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, although you stated in London in February 1994 that the Republic of Armenia would intervene militarily should Karabakh Armenians face "genocide" or "forced migration".

In an April 1994 interview with Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, General Andreyasyan, former Chief of the General Staff of the Republic of Armenia, denied that any forces under his command were involved in the conflict. He added that soldiers in active service were not allowed to volunteer.

Yet a month long fact-finding visit to Armenia, Azerbaijan and the breakaway "Republic of Nagorny Karabakh" found that troops under the control of the Armenian Government were involved in combat operations. Our findings indicate that military forces, not volunteers, from the Republic of Armenia played a noticeable role in fighting in Nagorny Karabakh during Azerbaijan's December 1993 offensive and during an Armenian offensive in April and May 1994. These units often occupy quiet sections of the front or guard communications lines and supply dumps, freeing up more experienced troops for offensive operations. There have also been reports of Armenian military involvement before December 1993, especially during the March/April 1993 offensive against Kelbajar province, Azerbaijan.

In April 1994, just before the start of an Armenian offensive against Terter, Azerbaijan, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki spoke with soldiers travelling on buses into Nagorny Karabakh from Armenia. On a single day, Sunday, 17 April 1994, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki counted five "Ikarus" buses full of soldiers entering Nagorny Karabakh. Three were on the Lachin-Stepanakert road, one was stopped in the Azerbaijani town of Lachin and one was broken down with a flat tire just outside of the Armenian border town of Goris. We spoke with several soldiers from the bus in Goris. All were armed with new AK-47 assault rifles. Some said they were draftees. Their officer at first denied they were headed to Karabakh, then admitted it, arguing that "Karabakh is Armenian land and has to be defended". The day before, four such buses pulled into Stepanakert, the capital of Nagorny Karabakh. Other Western journalists leaving Karabakh later in the week reported seeing eight buses full of soldiers entering

Karabakh from Armenia. The soldiers stated they were draftees. In April 1994, Washington Post correspondent Steve Levine reported interviewing outside Erevan soldiers from a convoy of five buses. They stated that they were headed towards the front near Goradiz, Azerbaijan.

Human Rights Watch/Helsinki spent two days this April walking around Armenia's capital, Erevan, talking with soldiers at random. Some we met were truly volunteers, "fedayeen" who had been fighting for four or five years. Others were soldiers from the army of Nagorny Karabakh on leave in Armenia; they showed us "Nagorny Karabakh Republic voennyi bileti", military identity cards from the Nagorny Karabakh Republic army. But a substantial minority, maybe 30 per cent of the individuals with whom we spoke, were draftees in the Army of the Republic of Armenia who had either fought in Karabakh, had orders for Karabakh, or had "volunteered" for service there; their officer had assembled the troops, explained that the motherland was in danger and asked for volunteers. This can hardly be considered "volunteering", especially among young draft age men.

One soldier with whom we spoke was a 37-year-old unemployed driver who had been caught in draft round-ups that struck Armenia in March and April 1994. On 27 March 1994, Governmental Decree #129 was passed instituting three-month refresher training for men up to the age of 45. He reported that he would shortly undergo military training, and then would be sent to Karabakh. Another draftee said that he had been sent to the Lachin area of Azerbaijan in April 1993 and to the Omar pass region of Kelbajar province during operations to recapture it in January-February 1994. He had been wounded in fighting there and was recuperating in Erevan. One soldier reported that he was on active duty in the Armenian army, but had volunteered to fight in Karabakh. He stated that half his unit (around 600 men) were stationed in Kelbajar province.

We also spoke with Armenian prisoners of war in an Azerbaijani military prison near Gobustan, Azerbaijan. We conducted these interviews privately, without interference from Azerbaijani officials. Information gathered there also points towards the military involvement of your Government.

On 22 January 1994, Azerbaijani units captured near the village of Chaply in Kelbajar province, Azerbaijan, several soldiers from both the Army of the Republic of Armenia and the Russian army based in Armenia. According to four of the soldiers with whom Human Rights Watch/Helsinki spoke, two from the Armenian army and two of Armenian descent from the 127th Russian Division based at Gyumri, Armenia, they were transporting a company of Armenian army soldiers to the front near Kelbajar when they were captured. The men were in a convoy of one "Kamaz 4310" and five "Ural 4320" heavy trucks, and were attacked and captured after depositing the soldiers near the village of Chaply. The trucks came from the 127th Division of the Russian army, based at Gyumri. All the men stated that initially they were told they would have to transport refugees from the Armenian border town of Vardenis, but when they arrived in the city they were told to proceed to an area outside of town where they picked up a company of Armenian army soldiers armed with assault rifles, light machine-guns and rocket propelled grenades. These soldiers were allegedly from the 555th Independent Motor Rifle Regiment of the Army of the Republic of Armenia (Unit #59016).

Other soldiers at Gobustan prison with whom Human Rights Watch/Helsinki spoke were also from units of the Armenian army and not volunteers. One soldier stated that he was captured near the village of Khanlyk, Qubatli province of Azerbaijan, on 19 September 1993, while driving a load of telephone communication cable to Armenian forces. He reported that he had been drafted in early 1993 and served in the Independent Communication Unit 32-277 ("Otdel'nyi Chast' Svyazei") of the Armenian army based at Goris and commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Asadarian. Another soldier was captured at the height of the Azerbaijani offensive on 6 January 1994, near the village of (Asagi) Abdurahmanli, Fizuli province, Azerbaijan. He told us that he was drafted on 20 December 1992 and served in military unit 60-369 in Goris under Colonel Grigorian. He reported that in January 1994 Colonel Grigorian ordered his platoon to board trucks for Fizuli province, Azerbaijan. Another soldier told Human Rights Watch/Helsinki that he had just finished serving a sentence for petty thievery when he was drafted shortly after his release in June 1993 because of an altercation with police. He said he was inducted at the military commissariat in the Armenian city of Echmiadzin. He stated that in August 1993 he was sent to Hadrut, Nagorny Karabakh, with several soldiers from his unit, part of the 83 Brigade, Army of Armenia, based in Echmiadzin. In Hadrut, he claimed he mostly guarded military vehicles and storehouses. He was captured at the end of August 1993 in an ambush near Fizuli, where he had gone with a detail to retrieve grain.

The saddest testament to Armenian Government involvement in the conflict is Yeriblur Military Cemetery in Armenia's capital, Erevan. The cemetery serves as the main military cemetery for Erevan, though dead from Karabakh are buried throughout Armenia. It has an official military honour guard, and Human Rights Watch/Helsinki viewed videotape shot by a Western journalist that showed an Armenian military unit burying one of their comrades with full military honours. The commander of the unit, however, claimed the men were volunteers. When we visited the cemetery in early April 1994, we were told that roughly 420 individuals were buried there. From our rough estimation, approximately 25 to 30 per cent had been buried in 1994, and a majority of these were of draft age (birthdates from 1973 to 1975). A second visit to Yeriblur 10 days later revealed about 30 new graves. By coincidence, our taxi driver told us that his relative, Robert Gevorkian, a colonel in a Ministry of Internal Affairs unit stationed within sight of the cemetery near the airport, was buried there. He showed us the grave. Our driver stated that Colonel Gevorkian regularly went to fight in Karabakh with his unit. In April 1994, after a visit to Yeriblur, New York Times correspondent Raymond Bonner reported speaking with several families burying soldiers from the Armenian Ministry of the Interior who had died fighting in Karabakh.

We also remain deeply troubled by the unexplained deaths on 29 January 1994 of eight Azerbaijani prisoners of war held in an Armenian army military prison in Erevan. In spite of two Human Rights Watch/Helsinki letters of appeal to you, to the best of our knowledge no official investigation report has been issued.

The men were in the custody of the Armenian army when they died. Your Government first stated the men died during an escape attempt, then reported that the prisoners committed mass suicide after their attempt to flee was

foiled. In a 20 April 1994 discussion with Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, Vagarshak Vardanian, the Military Procurator of Armenia conducting the investigation, stated that the eight prisoners died within minutes after killing a guard and seizing his pistol and 16 rounds of ammunition. According to Mr. Vardanian, the prisoners decided to commit suicide after they realized their escape attempt was doomed. Mr. Vardanian stated the eight men all died from wounds received from one pistol.

Independent forensic information does not support Mr. Vardanian's account. Dr. Derrik Pounder of Scotland's University of Dundee Department of Forensic Medicine travelled to Azerbaijan and conducted an autopsy on the men killed after their bodies were returned to Azerbaijan. According to Dr. Pounder, the pattern of injuries of the six individuals who died of gunshot wounds to the head suggest mass execution. Dr. Pounder acknowledged that the possibility of a mass suicide cannot be absolutely excluded.

Human Rights Watch/Helsinki calls on your Government to cease sending Armenian government military forces to the war in Nagorny Karabakh. Such support merely widens the scope of the war, allowing the Karabakh Armenians to conduct offensive operations. We also repeat our call for an independent investigation into the deaths of eight Azerbaijani prisoners of war on 29 January 1994 and for the punishment of all guilty parties, should an investigation determine malfeasance.

(Signed) Jeri LABER
Executive Director

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/1994/948
9 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I regret to inform you of the continuation and alarming intensification of "ethnic cleansing" perpetrated by the Bosnian Serb forces in the occupied areas.

According to previous reports and now confirmed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), at least 300 Muslims have been expelled from their homes in the north-east city of Bijeljina over the past three weeks. Government sources report that these civilians, including men over the age of 60, women and children, were threatened, beaten and robbed before being placed on trucks and driven away to villages on the front lines. We also have reports that a number of civilians have been killed in this wave of ethnic cleansing. We can confirm at least the murder of one Bosnian civilian, Munib Beganovic, age 65, the uncle of one of the members of our Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York. Mr. Beganovic was one of approximately 50 men taken by Serbian forces. The fate of the other men cannot be confirmed.

UNHCR and ICRC confirmed a newly established forced labour camp at Lopare, in the vicinity of Bijeljina, where reportedly at least 110 men under the age of 60 have been detained. These men are forced to perform chores for Serb soldiers and to dig trenches on the front lines for the Karadzic's Serb forces. Karadzic's forces have denied ICRC representatives access to this camp, but have reportedly confirmed the existence of the camp.

We urge the Council to condemn strongly these acts, to take the appropriate measures to put an end immediately to such practices, to demand that ICRC and its representatives be allowed immediate access to the Lopare concentration camp, and that the camp be closed.

We also remind the Security Council that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General Mr. Yasushi Akashi has continued to be denied access to the occupied city of Banja Luka contrary to the latest cease-fire agreement. We must also remind the Security Council that a draft resolution is before the Council that calls for measures by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), including troop deployment, to deter such human rights abuses of the non-Serb population in Banja Luka, and by example other occupied territories.

We regret that after two months no positive action has been taken on this draft resolution.

May I ask, Excellency, for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

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S/1994/949
9 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 5 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

An emergency ministerial meeting of the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Organization of the Islamic Conference was held at Geneva on 4 August 1994, to consider the situation arising from the rejection by the Serbian side of the peace plan proposed by the Western Contact Group, and the renewed violations of the safe areas, including attacks on personnel of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

At the end of this emergency meeting, a declaration was issued, a copy of which is enclosed. I would appreciate it if the present letter together with its annex could be issued as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held at Geneva on 4 August 1994

The Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, together with the Secretary-General of the organization, held an emergency meeting at the Palais des Nations at Geneva on 4 August 1994, to consider the grave situation arising from the rejection by the Serbian side of the peace plan proposed by the five-nation Contact Group and the renewed violations of safe areas including attacks on personnel of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

The Foreign Ministers took note of the proceedings of the ministerial meeting of the five-nation Contact Group held at Geneva on 30 July 1994, in which it was agreed to take "rigorous action" against the Serbian leaders as a consequence of their rejection.

The Foreign Ministers also noted that the five-nation Contact Group, while indicating its readiness to undertake action against the Belgrade regime and its surrogates (the Serbian side) through resolutions of the Security Council, had not indicated a clear plan of action to deal with the Serbian side in the light of possible disincentives announced earlier. That had been interpreted as a weakening of the commitment of the five-nation Contact Group by the Serbian side who have resorted to targeting United Nations personnel and strangulating Sarajevo by closing the "blue route".

The Foreign Ministers reiterated their commitment to the achievement of peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and regretted the continuous violations of the United Nations resolutions by the Serbian side, without effective and meaningful enforcement measures by the international community. The situation had thus led to a "vicious circle" with the Serbian side time and again defying the will of the international community with renewed impunity.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their full support to the principled position taken by the Bosnian Government, specially their acceptance of the peace plan of the five-nation Contact Group, which contained the unjust proposal of territorial delineation. This was true to the spirit exhibited by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina which had always worked for the restoration of peace in the Republic. However, with their effective rejection even of the peace plan, consistent with their past negations of a negotiated settlement, the Serbian side had once again challenged the international community's effort to achieve peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed that the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must not be compromised under any circumstances.

The Foreign Ministers reiterated that the Belgrade regime and its surrogates in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina were the aggressors in the Bosnian conflict and were responsible for the present tragic conflict in the Republic. They had resorted to crimes of genocide and ethnic cleansing as well as targeting of United Nations personnel and impeding humanitarian aid to the people of the Republic. Therefore, it is unacceptable that they should be treated at par with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was the legitimate Government of the Republic, representing all its people.

The Foreign Ministers therefore stressed that the peace process could only be strengthened and made credible if the following were ensured:

(a) The Security Council must immediately adopt a decision that existing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should be strictly enforced without failure, and new sanctions imposed, including the freezing of their financial assets and properties in foreign countries, and the severing of telecommunications links.

(b) The United Nations must extend and make effective the protection of safe areas in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The safe areas must be protected and expanded to cover all the territories allocated to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (within a sovereign and territorial integrated Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina) under the proposed five-nation Group peace plan. United Nations forces as well as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) command must be resolute in their commitment to defend existing safe areas as well as any expanded safe areas/exclusion zones that might be established or extended. In particular, close air support and air strikes should be applied where mandated by the resolutions of the Security Council.

(c) The Security Council was urged to adopt without delay a resolution that would demilitarize Sarajevo and its 10 opstinas. That action would include the elimination of both external and internal confrontation lines as well as encourage return of refugees and promote reconciliation. They reaffirmed the status of Sarajevo as the undivided and united capital of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(d) There was a need to ensure the prevention of further and illegal flows of military assistance in manpower, weaponry and equipment from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Towards this end, international forces must be stationed along the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with Serbia and Montenegro, to monitor effectively and control the Republic's border with Serbia and Montenegro. Pending the stationing of ground forces, monitoring and control should be ensured by air surveillance forces. The Foreign Ministers also took note of the decision of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to offer mutual recognition to the Government of Serbia, and welcomed this as a constructive and positive step towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

(e) The Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, gravely aware that the current cease-fire had not mitigated any acts of ethnic cleansing or other human rights abuses in Serb-occupied

areas, particularly in Banja Luka and Bijeljina, called upon the Security Council to mandate a United Nations presence in those cities, and as soon as possible, an UNPROFOR presence with the mandate to deter crimes against civilians. The mandate of UNPROFOR must be strengthened and its continual presence in Bosnia should be ensured until peace was fully restored. Furthermore, the Foreign Ministers welcomed the joint communiqué of 12 June, signed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Bosnian Government authorities calling for the Special Representative to visit Banja Luka and Bijeljina.

(f) The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be provided the means of self-defence by immediate confirmation that the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 does not apply to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This would ensure restoration of the right of individual and collective self-defence as enshrined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. If no Security Council confirmation was forthcoming, the Organization of the Islamic Conference membership, along with other States Members of the United Nations, might come to the conclusion that they could provide the means of self-defence to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina consistent with Article 51 of the Charter.

(g) A plan should also be prepared by the United Nations to ensure that adequate protection was maintained for the people who had taken refuge in the United Nations designated safe areas, as well as unimpeded humanitarian supplies to other parts of the country.

(h) The Security Council should draw up a programme for the free and safe return of refugees and displaced persons under international guarantees.

(i) The Serbian authorities should be condemned for expelling the observers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) from Sanjak and Kosovo. The Bosnian Muslims in Sanjak, Albanian Muslims in Kosovo and Serbia and Montenegro, as well as Hungarians and other minorities, should be given full protection of human, political and cultural rights. Towards that end, the Foreign Ministers planned to dispatch "a mission/delegation" to those regions, and to encourage the High Commissioner for Human Rights to facilitate and lead a similar mission.

(j) The Foreign Ministers welcomed the appointment of, though with considerable and unnecessary delay, the Prosecutor for the International Tribunal established pursuant to Security Council resolution 827 (1993). They reaffirmed that the International Tribunal should take immediate steps with the full participation and aid of the international community, both in terms of finances and personnel, as well as the provision of relevant information, for prosecution and punishment of war crimes. In that regard special financial assistance might be provided to facilitate the recording of evidence by women witnesses. The Foreign Ministers supported the establishment of a liaison office in Sarajevo in order to coordinate the work of the International Tribunal and the legal and judicial authorities of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Foreign Ministers recalled that the Security Council had the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the provisions of the Charter, and urged it to undertake effective and resolute enforcement measures to implement its earlier resolutions and institute new rigorous initiatives against the Serbian side in view of its rejection of the peace plan.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their regrets that the five-nation Contact Group had failed to take into account the necessity of the participation of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference as underlined by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. They reiterated that the Contact Group, including the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, should be associated with the activities of the five-nation Contact Group in view of the special association of the organization with the Bosnian crisis.

The Foreign Ministers also recommended that the Contact Group, including the Secretary-General of the organization, meet at the summit level as soon as possible to review the steps taken by the five-nation Contact Group and the Security Council in addressing the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and suggested that the Chairman of the Islamic Summit initiate consultations in that connection. The Islamic Summit Conference should consider all dimensions of the issue and make suitable recommendations in the light of its previous resolutions and decisions.

Bearing in mind the commitments made by the five-nation Contact Group to a peaceful settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Foreign Ministers reiterated the decisions and recommendations adopted by earlier meetings of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, including their determination to review their economic relations with those Governments that continued to impede the achievement of a just settlement by acts and policies aimed at rewarding the aggressor, and to evolve a joint position of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the question as soon as possible.

If the above measures were not effectively undertaken by the Security Council, the Organization of the Islamic Conference would have no other recourse than to initiate the convening of an urgent session of the United Nations General Assembly with a view to seeking peace with justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in conformity with paragraph 21 of the declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in New York adopted on 27 April 1994.

The Foreign Ministers also appealed to the international community to mobilize resources for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They drew attention to the urgent need for providing assistance to the Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly in view of the serious shortfall in donations made to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian agencies.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1994/950
9 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With reference to the letter of the Secretary-General of 1 August 1994 (S/1994/923) on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a list of German equipment offered to UNAMIR (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gerhard HENZE
Ambassador

Annex

German contribution to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations has the honour to communicate that Germany is in a position to provide the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) with the following equipment from the supplies of the German Armed Forces:

(a) 50 M113 armoured personnel carriers;

(b) 1 recovery vehicle;

(c) 2 front-end loaders;

(d) 2 water trucks;

(e) 2 water truck trailers;

(f) 5 field kitchens;

(g) 1 vehicle repair workshop.

The German Government hopes that this contribution will help UNAMIR to implement the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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9 August 1994
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 145 of the provisional agenda*
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 8 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request that you have the document prepared by the Argentine Republic concerning the terrorist attack of 18 July 1994 on the headquarters of the Argentine Jewish Mutual Aid Association (see annex) circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 145 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Emilio J. CARDENAS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/49/150.

Annex

Document prepared by the Argentine Republic concerning the terrorist attack of 18 July 1994 on the headquarters of the Argentine Jewish Mutual Aid Association

The Argentine Republic requested a meeting of the Security Council, which convened in informal session on 29 July 1994, in order to draw the Council's attention to the cruel attack on the headquarters of the Argentine Jewish Mutual Aid Association which, because of its nature and scope, transcended national frontiers. It requested that meeting also because it is aware that the transnational scourge of terrorism, like others that today affect international peace and security, should be dealt with in a comprehensive manner by the community of civilized nations, within the framework of international law.

The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 25 June 1993 at the World Conference on Human Rights, states in paragraph 17 of part I: "The acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as well as linkage in some countries to drug trafficking are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity, security of States and destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments. The international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism."

The General Assembly has recently dealt with the problem of terrorism. In its resolution 48/122 of 20 December 1993, entitled "Human rights and terrorism", the Assembly calls upon States, in accordance with international standards of human rights, to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism, and also urges the international community to enhance cooperation in the fight against the threat of terrorism at national, regional and international levels.

Moreover, in June 1994, in the Declaration of Belém do Pará, the States members of the Organization of American States declared their resolve to cooperate in concerted efforts to prevent and punish terrorist acts, methods and practices and to develop international law in that area.

It may be considered that such rhetorical exhortations point to the path to be taken and define precisely the terms of the problems. The aforementioned resolutions place these problems in their correct context but cannot substitute for the measures necessary to eliminate them. Specific actions to combat this serious threat are necessary now, and Argentina believes that a balanced assessment of the threat posed by terrorism and the irreparable damage that it causes, together with its intrinsically political and international nature, would allow it to be included in the agenda of the Security Council. Without a doubt, that would constitute a very positive first step in working out a method to put a stop to such acts of barbarism. It is imperative that the Security Council, which has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, deal with this grave problem and begin to consider making recommendations to States Members of the United Nations on ways to combat this international scourge.

In this regard, it seems that the time has come to rethink the norms that currently govern the immunity of diplomatic agents and the inviolability of their headquarters. The sharp rise in all kinds of criminal activities, in particular terrorism, all over the world makes it necessary to update the norms that in the past codified international relations in order to enable the international community to deal with the serious challenges that such activities pose. For example, it is not permissible that clear evidence concerning illicit acts carried out under the protection of diplomatic immunity should go unpunished, since this would be contrary to the spirit and letter of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Such a situation could never have been in the minds of the authors of the Convention, who nobly sought to ensure the viability of that natural instrument of international relations, which we call diplomacy, in the most practical, effective and ethical manner possible.

If brought up to date, diplomatic law would acquire renewed legitimacy and prevent situations in which the gravest international crimes, such as international terrorism, illicit drug-trafficking and other crimes against the peace and security of mankind, take place under its protection. In such cases - and only in such cases - the legitimate interest of the international community requires that diplomatic immunities should not constitute an obstacle to the workings of justice and law.

We therefore believe that, in such cases, it is necessary to consider, as a matter of the greatest urgency, ways in which the United Nations, through its competent bodies, can contribute to the protection of the interests of the affected State.

In this context, Argentina wonders whether it is not time to create some mechanism for immediate international action in situations where a country is affected by the aforementioned serious crimes, which would automatically generate an "international case", thus preventing such serious crimes from going unpunished as a result of the strict application of the Vienna Convention, or preventing the wronged State from having to resort to possible actions in order to ensure that its security was not jeopardized.

A mechanism such as the one just suggested would have an adequate normative base in the teleological interpretation of article 41 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which stipulates the incompatible uses of the immunities of diplomatic agents and the inviolability of their headquarters. In particular, in our opinion, the sheltering of terrorists or persons who are strongly suspected of having committed crimes or aberrant acts, is clearly incompatible with the inviolability of the premises of a diplomatic mission. Legal opinions concerning such persons, which have been developed on the basis of the most modern international practice already exist. Without wishing to analyse these opinions, a question which goes beyond the competence of the Security Council, Argentina believes that they should be examined, as a matter of urgency, with a view to incorporating them in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. This is a specific proposal that we shall submit for consideration by competent United Nations bodies.

We should like to emphasize that this proposal should not be interpreted to the detriment of the right of asylum, refuge and other international norms in this area, when the application of such norms is justified.

In sum, Argentina considers that action by the United Nations to combat international terrorism should be as intense as the action it has taken to combat other serious international crimes. In this regard, Argentina considers that adequate mechanisms should be established within the Organization for this purpose. This is the second proposal that Argentina wishes to make.

In conclusion, we should like to repeat what the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs said, during the general debate in the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, with regard to the attack on the Embassy of Israel in Buenos Aires, which took place on 17 March 1992: "Terrorism does not deserve any interrogator. Only the most resolute, determined and implacable commitment on the part of every State to combat it until it is eliminated". To that statement, we should today like to add that, while individual efforts might guarantee a modicum of efficiency, success in this arduous undertaking will only be ensured by the concerted efforts of all States.

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

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9 August 1994

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 8 August 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach a copy of the statement issued today by the Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nalin SURIE
Acting Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by the Official Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India on the rejection of the Contact Group proposals by the Bosnian Serbs

The Government of India regrets that the Contact Group proposals for a political settlement of the Bosnian conflict have been rejected by the Bosnian Serbs. We had hoped that acceptance by all the parties involved would pave the way to an end to the continuing conflict in Bosnia, which we have watched with great anguish. It is unfortunate that the hopes of the international community that the proposals could form the basis for a negotiated and peaceful end to the long-drawn-out conflict have received a serious set-back.

We have noted that the leadership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of Serbia have disassociated themselves from the actions of the Bosnian Serbs and that punitive action by the United Nations is contemplated against the Bosnian Serbs. The rejection of the proposal by the Bosnian Serbs carries with it the danger of the continuation and even grave escalation of the conflict.

We urge the Bosnian Serbs to accept the Contact Group proposals and to resolve their remaining differences in the spirit of peaceful negotiation and reconciliation, which can lead to irreversible steps towards a just and durable peace in Bosnia.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 54
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 8 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 8 August 1994 addressed to you by Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) İnal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 8 August 1994 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to respond to the recent barrage of false and malicious accusations levelled against us by the Greek Cypriot usurper regime in southern Cyprus, which came in the form of three successive letters addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative on 20, 21 and 27 July 1994 respectively (A/48/971-S/1994/858, A/48/972-S/1994/859 and A/48/975-S/1994/883).

It is indeed regrettable that, at a time when humanity is witnessing major political crises and human tragedies of immense proportions demanding urgent attention, the Greek Cypriot side should waste the scarce resources of the United Nations on such outmoded and shameful propaganda, which clearly belongs to the dustbin of diplomacy. I will, therefore, limit my response to the main subjects and thrust of each letter, refraining from dealing with every unfounded allegation they contain so as not to attribute to them the attention they clearly do not deserve.

1. With regard to the first letter under reference, I wish to reiterate that the airspace over northern Cyprus is under the complete control, sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, and the Greek Cypriot occupiers of the seat of Government have no right to say who will use this airspace and how, with the full knowledge and consent of the State. Complaints such as those contained in the said letter are, therefore, designed purely for propaganda purposes and so as to divert attention from the fact that the Greek Cypriots continue to militarize southern Cyprus at an alarming rate, with an increased military spending of about $2 million per day.

The Greek Cypriot side pretends to forget the fact that it is their past aggressive behaviour and continuing hostile posture that have created and consolidated the present situation and obliged the Turkish Cypriots to seek the assistance and protection of Turkey, under the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960 and in self-defence. The Greek Cypriot leadership should first of all bear in mind this fundamental United Nations principle before paying lip service to the Charter of the United Nations, as if it were designed to allow for the subjugation, enslavement or eradication of peoples by force. This is precisely what the Greek Cypriots, with the full participation of Greece, tried to achieve in Cyprus between 1963 and 1974, and overwhelming evidence indicates that this continues to be their ultimate aim. Hence the so-called "joint defence doctrine" with Greece, the bolstering of the so-called "National Guard" with the planned addition of 5,000 new personnel to its ranks and the doubling of the military expenditure in the south, with public statements pouring out from the Greek Cypriot leadership that their aim is to capture Girne, Güzelyurt and Karpaz, together with the rest of northern Cyprus.

In the face of this aggressive and hostile posture, Turkey's protective and deterrent role is all the more necessary and any activity connected with it in our territory or airspace is of no concern of the Greek Cypriot side.

2. The above position also applies to the town of Varosha, which is under the full control and jurisdiction of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and which is one of the subjects of complaint in the second letter from Mr. Shambos. In any event, as also stated by your Deputy Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Gustave Feissel, to the Greek Cypriot authorities (see the Greek Cypriot daily newspaper Eleftherotipia dated 21 July 1994), the people concerned did not enter the fenced area of Varosha.

3. The peaceful demonstration held by the Turkish Cypriots at the Okullar quarter of the Turkish Cypriot sector of Nicosia was in response to the continued exploitation of the missing persons issue by the Greek Cypriot side and the general campaign of propaganda being carried out against us, an example of which was the demonstration held by the Greek Cypriots in the Ayios Kassianos quarter of the Greek sector of Nicosia, and reflected our people's frustration and indignation at such exploitation and incessant propaganda. Many of the participants were themselves relatives of Turkish Cypriots missing since 1963 or 1974, who are well recorded in the Secretary-General's relevant reports (for example, S/5950 of 10 September 1964, S/6102 of 21 December 1964, S/6228 of 11 March 1965, S/7350 of 10 June 1966 and S/24050 of 31 May 1992), but apparently the Greek Cypriot side does not consider these unfortunate people as human beings worthy of mention, as is apparent from the Greek Cypriot representative's said letter. To call the peaceful Turkish Cypriot demonstrators "violent" on the grounds that they played "loud music" and used "speakers" and "slogans" is either not knowing the meaning of the word "violent" or being unable to tolerate even the presence of the Turkish Cypriots as a living and breathing community. Such is the extent of the anti-Turkish fanaticism currently prevailing on the Greek Cypriot side.

4. It is typical of the Greek Cypriot side to engage in rhetoric and activity totally opposed to the concept of confidence-building or an overall solution in the island, and then to try to shift the blame for any deadlock resulting from it onto the Turkish Cypriot side. This pattern of behaviour cannot be any more true than in the case of the recent decision of the European Court of Justice which, at the instigation of the Greek Cypriot side, has effectively put a ban on Turkish Cypriot exports to the European Union member countries, and in so doing, has annulled any benefits that the Turkish Cypriot side would draw from the possible implementation of the confidence-building package.

While the Turkish Cypriot side and, statedly, the international community are still trying to cope with the damaging effects of this ill-conceived behaviour of the Greek Cypriot side on the confidence-building process, the latter has now had the audacity to complain about certain statements by President Rauf Denktaş, the essence of which has been described by the President himself as the only effective "antidote" to the Greek Cypriot side's efforts to bring about the total isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people and our ultimate ruination. The Greek Cypriot side should be well aware that Turkey is the only direction in which we can proceed for our very survival and integrity in the face of the joint Greek-Greek Cypriot front's hostile campaign aimed at cutting off our remaining links with the outside world.

5. Before commenting on the Turkish Cypriot side's statements, the Greek Cypriot side must first of all account for the following extract from an incredible statement of their own leader, Mr. Glafcos Clerides, which was made on 19 June 1994 at a ceremony commemorating a dead member of EOKA (acronym for the Greek Cypriot terrorist organization founded by Grivas and dedicated to the annexation of Cyprus to Greece). The statement was reported in the Greek Cypriot press on 20 June 1994.

> "I want you to know that, at this juncture, consultations are under way at United Nations Headquarters regarding the resolution to be adopted by the Security Council on the Cyprus issue. But in Cyprus there is already the decision taken by a president named Glafcos Clerides. A Clerides who had been given the codename 'Hiperides' by General Grivas. Henceforth, the future course of the Cyprus issue will be decided here in Cyprus. We will not bow to pressures from the Americans and the British. We will continue our struggle, in trenches and our head-up, until the final victory of Cyprus Hellenism."

When the leader of a community defiantly and boastfully declares his prominent role in a terrorist organization whose hands are tainted with the blood of innocent Turkish Cypriots and others and proclaims it to be the basis and source of inspiration of his present policy, prospects for confidence-building and an overall solution in the island are dim indeed. We therefore leave it to the better judgement of the Member States of the United Nations as to who lacks the political will to settle the Cyprus issue.

Chauvinistic and intransigent statements of this nature abound on the record of the Greek Cypriot leadership, but the examples hardly need to be increased since Mr. Clerides has publicly vowed not to go forward with the confidence-building process, even threatening to resign if forced to do so. In fact, the lack of political will on the part of the Greek Cypriot side is also evident from the above-mentioned letter from Mr. Shambos, in which, except for a passing reference to confidence-building measures, this subject is carefully avoided, and persistent references are made, both in that letter and his third one under reference, to "the overall issue". This proves right our previously expressed concerns and warnings that the Greek Cypriot side was bent on escaping from the confidence-building process from the beginning, on the pretext of dealing with "substantive issues".

By insisting on "substantive issues", the Greek Cypriot side is in fact aiming to drag the issue into another impasse since, as you had also rightly concluded in your previous reports to the Security Council (such as S/24830 of 19 November 1992 and S/26026 of 1 July 1993) before embarking on the confidence-building process, the deep crisis of confidence between the two sides in Cyprus is the main cause of lack of progress towards an overall solution. This continuing to be the case, and a new and an immense obstacle having been placed before the confidence-building process by the Greek Cypriot side through the recent decision of the European Court of Justice, the motive behind the Greek Cypriot side's insistence on a prior discussion of substantive issues becomes crystal clear. By attempting to kill the confidence-building process, thereby blocking the road that could lead to an overall solution, the Greek Cypriot side is in fact demonstrating its total lack of political will to settle the Cyprus

issue as a whole. As my Government has repeatedly stated, the way to go about achieving progress is first of all the removal of the obstacle put before the confidence-building process by the said unfortunate decision of the European Court of Justice.

6. The main subject of the third letter of Mr. Shambos is also the exploitation of certain public statements by President Rauf Denktaş. The said letter, like the previous two, is replete with terminology which could only be the product of an obsessively anti-Turkish mentality. The said letter is a concrete testimony to the abuse of a de facto title unjustly accorded to the Greek Cypriot side by the international community, either for political expediency or convenience, against its neighbours and former partners, the Turkish Cypriots.

The tone and content of that letter, therefore, only demonstrate how justified the Turkish Cypriot side is in defending its political equality, right of security through Turkey's effective guarantee, and sovereignty within the framework of a possible negotiated solution. The Greek Cypriot usurpers of power must realize that the relentless abuse of their de facto title will not make them the masters of the whole island or that of the Turkish Cypriots. They should also realize that the crisis of confidence between the two peoples of the island continues to grow with every escalation of hostile rhetoric and activity, and chances for an overall solution unfortunately become more remote.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 38 of the provisional agenda**
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 6 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and pursuant to my previous letters concerning acts of aggression and other machinations of Israel in southern Lebanon, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

First. For more than 10 days, the Israeli occupation forces have surrounded the village of Yohmor, which is situated outside of the so-called "security zone". The Israeli army has closed all roads providing access to this locality and has opened a new road that links Yohmor with the occupied zones in the south. The Israeli army has also cut off water and electricity and prevented the Red Cross from entering the village to provide assistance to the inhabitants who are living in extremely difficult conditions and many of whom require treatment and medicines.

During this time, the Government of Lebanon has engaged in intense diplomatic efforts in several capitals with the view to ending the blockade of the village of Yohmor, without results or a favourable reaction on the part of Israel.

Secondly. On 4 August 1994, Israeli fighter planes carried out an air raid on the locality of Deir Zahrani, which is near Nabatiyah. During the attack, six people, including three children, were killed, 14 others were wounded and the house of Mr. Mohammad Traboulsi was destroyed. As the spokesman for the

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** A/49/150.

Israeli army has admitted, there was no military installation in Deir Zahrani and nothing could justify the deadly raid on that locality.

Israel has committed such acts of aggression in order to terrorize the inhabitants of the region and force them to leave their homes and villages.

While vigorously condemning the latest Israeli acts of aggression, the Government of Lebanon wishes to draw the attention of the international community to the fact that such acts, which have claimed many innocent lives and caused considerable material damage, constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon. Such acts also flagrantly ignore the basic rights of the human person and threaten the peace process in progress in the Middle East, at a time when the peoples of the region are seeking to lay the foundations for a secure and stable future. Acts of violence and the murder of civilians have not yet ended in southern Lebanon essentially because Israel is continuing its occupation and refuses to comply with Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which calls upon Israel to withdraw its forces to internationally recognized boundaries in order to enable the Government of Lebanon to re-establish its effective authority over all Lebanese territory by deploying its legitimate forces in that territory.

The Government of Lebanon requests the urgent convening of a meeting of the Security Council in order to consider the grave situation ensuing from the acts of aggression that Israel has recently committed in southern Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 38 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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10 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW ZEALAND ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter, dated 8 August 1994, from the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations, stating that Ms. Dell Higgie has been appointed alternate representative of New Zealand on the Security Council from 8 August 1994 until 30 September 1994.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, the above letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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